

COMMUNICATIONS
FROM THE
STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[The New National Era does not hold itself responsible
for views expressed by correspondents. Well written and
interesting communications will be gladly received.]

Moral Reflections—No. 6.

"Whatever you do—whether you eat or
drink—do all to the glory of God."—1st
Cor., 10th; 31.—[Continued.]

There is another aspect also of the subject
which is interesting, and that is, that even
when we can do nothing—no active busi-
ness—we may still be serving and glorifying
God. God is honored as well by patient
suffering in confinement, in imprisonment,
in pain and sickness and much bodily infir-
mity, as by the active efforts of liberty,
health, and strength.

Paul, in the dungeon at Paphos, and the
jails of Caesarea and of Rome, served his
Master as acceptably as when he preached
before Felix, and the Atræpægas at Athens;
or when in the exercise of his freedom and
strength, he journeyed from place to place,
in hunger, in peril, and fatigue, declaring
the gospel of Christ—so many confined to beds
of infirmity, all their activities restrained—
have glorified God in the furnace of their
affliction; their passive sufferings meekly and
patiently endured, have redounded more to
the praise of God, and brought more honor
to his cause than their most strenuous and active
efforts could, probably have accomplished.

Let us, then, not imagine we can only
serve God when we are in the prayer meet-
ing or in the Sabbath, or engaged in the
active labors of charity. If we are Chris-
tians, we are God's servants, and we are
always serving Him in our domestic employ-
ments, in the care of our families, and in our
daily labor and avocation, whatever it may
be, by which we honestly support ourselves
and our households.

Only let us feel that we are servants of
Christ and doing His work—that is, the work
that He has given us to do.

Let us seek to carry His spirit with us in
all our engagements, and desire to promote
His glory. Peter, after his conversion, was
as much and as acceptably serving his Master
when fishing in the Lake of Genesareth as
when he became a fisher of men in preaching
the gospel to the world.

Christ has work for all, and it is not ours
to choose; for some, it is humble; for others,
more exalted; for some, His work
requires higher culture; for others, lower
attainments; but for all there is a reward—
not according to the elevated nature of the
work accomplished so much as to the fidelity
by which the work is done. "He that will
be great among you, let him be your min-
ister."

Let "holiness to the Lord" be inscribed on
all we do, then we need make no nice
distinctions between worldly and spiritual
duties—works of religion and works of the
world—works for God and works for self—
but all will be one grand living sacrifice
offering—our business and our commonest
service being elevated and sanctified by the
spirit of Christ.

A. A.
Washington City February 1, 1874.

From Alabama.

SELMA, ALA., Feb. 3, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The counties of Barbour and
Sumter both have solid colored delegations,
and are as well represented as any counties
in the State.

Hon. Thomas J. Clark is about twenty-
eight years old, has a fair education, was
elected to the Legislature in 1870, held a
position in the Governmental Department at
Washington in 1871, was re-elected to the
Legislature in 1872, is one of those that sel-
dom if ever speaks, let the question be what
it may; but a more sounder thinker has not
yet entered the Legislative department of
Alabama; a staunch and tried Republican,
always voting right, and never out of his
seat. Mr. Clark is well thought of by his
constituents, and they speak of running him
for sheriff of Barbour county in the forth-
coming election.

Hon. A. E. Williams, of Barbour, is per-
haps thirty-five years old, not a bad-
looking fellow either, was at one time
agent on the Montgomery and Mobile rail-
road, was elected to the Legislature in 1872,
has a good common English education, was
one of the editors of the Montgomery Watch-
man—which was conducted by the Civil
Rights Association of Montgomery in 1873—
distinguished himself in 1873 in reply to a
speech made by the Hon. Alex. White against
the civil rights bill. Mr. Williams has ever
since been regarded as one of the leading
men of the House and State. I would not
be surprised if Mr. Williams was put upon
our State ticket in 1874.

Hon. Simon Frantroy, of Barbour, is an
estimable gentleman, has a voluminous voice,
and not well disciplined; when in the heat
of discussion can be heard a half mile easily.
Some may think this an exaggeration, but
none who know him will doubt the authen-
ticity of the assertion. Mr. Frantroy was
elected in 1870; served his constituency with
such unflinching devotion, that, as a recom-
pense for his services, returned him to the
General Assembly in 1872. Mr. Frantroy is a
devoted Christian, and an unswerving Re-
publican; he will undoubtedly be returned
to the Legislature in 1874. Mr. Frantroy has
much room for improvement
in the point of education; but his unerring
perceptions and transcendent judgment insure
his progression in that direction.

Hon. William Taylor, of Sumter, is one
who lives in the hearts of his constituency—
a venerable old man—who has good common
practicable abilities; very concise in
his demeanor; was elected to the constitu-
tional convention in 1867. Having placed
himself in this capacity, they elected him
to the Legislature in 1868; was re-nominated
in 1870, but by coercive measures resorted
to by the Democracy, he was defeated, but
was nominated again in 1872, and elected—
a sound and staunch Republican; but never
rising to speak; always present, and never
fails to vote, and generally voting right.

THE NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN.

VOL. V.—NO. 6.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

Mr. Taylor will most assuredly be returned
to the Legislative Department of Alabama
in 1874; and I will say, by way of commen-
dation, that Sumter cannot do better, let her
send who she will.

Hon. R. Reid, of Sumter, is a large coarse-
looking fellow; but his intellectual powers
and abilities are not to be laughed at by any
man; he is bold and fearless in all his acts
and deeds; is noted for his tenacity of pur-
pose and unwavering integrity; was nomi-
nated in 1870, but met with the same defeat
his colleague, Mr. Taylor, did; but was re-
nominated and elected in 1872, and a mem-
ber of the Committee on Local Legislation,
one of the most important committees of the
House. Mr. Reid is an affable and a most
amiable gentleman, and I hope he will be
returned to the Legislature in 1874.

Hon. M. Tolson, of Sumter, is a fine-
looking gentleman, about thirty-years old;
was elected to the Legislature in 1872, and
was also placed on the Committee of Local
Legislation; has a fair education, but room
for improvement in many respects has some
forthright, and is very well thought of by
his constituents, and will probably be re-
turned to the General Assembly of Alabama
in 1874.

I am still yours, &c.,
WM. J. STEVENS.

From Mississippi.

ABERDEEN, MISS., Jan. 25, 1874.

To the Editor of the New National Era and Citizen:
The members of the Annual Conference of
the Methodist Episcopal Church made the
city of Aberdeen, Mississippi, their capital
for about a week for the purpose of attending
to the spiritual and temporal duties connected
with this growing branch of the Christian
Church.

Faithful vineyard-laborers from all parts
of the State came to report the progress of
their yearly ministering. Bishop Havens
presided over the Conference, which consisted
of one hundred and fifty members. It is
enough at present to say that harmony and
good feelings were in the ascendant. The
good people of Aberdeen were very kind and
hospitable, and we were surprised to see
how orderly and quiet the surrounding country
was.

We found our people in possession of fine
church property and houses; besides Messrs.
Holmes and Bumpass, Donaldson, Grayson,
and a few others are keeping stores and build-
ing store-houses for various enterprises.

We remember that about three years ago
that this part of Mississippi was one of the
most notorious Ku-Klux lands in the South.
Saturday night, the 24th instant, was the
time appointed for the Sabbath-school exhibi-
tion and concert. The spacious church,
which holds about five hundred persons, was
well filled. Mr. C. P. Westbrook, late of
Aberdeen University, and assistant teacher at
the Douglass Institute male school, con-
ducted the exercises, which consisted of
singing, scriptural recitations, &c., &c. Our
surprise was complete when we saw Mr.
George T. Cook presiding at the organ. The
singing and instrumental music was almost
divine. The recitations would have been
faultless if one or two persons had not been
too self-confident. Perhaps the public schools
of Aberdeen rank among the best in the
State. Both races believe in keeping the
sexes divided.

The female school for our people is taught
by white ladies from New England, and the
male school has also for its principal a colored
gentleman from New England, Mr. George
T. Cook, whom we met on our circuit about
two years ago. Mr. Cook has given great
satisfaction in every county where he has
taught, and with the exception of the present
State Superintendent, he is one of the best
teachers, if not the very best, in the State.
We hope he will remain in this section of
the State and not change so often from one
part of the State to another, for his influence
is felt all around this section, and he is doing
a great work in the cause of education. The
colored teachers of the county recognize him
as standing at the head of the profession,
and he is sought after by the colored people
of the county every day during the school
term for teachers, &c. There are a few men
from the North of the carpet-bag fraternity
who, we are sorry to say, are doing the colored
people very little good. They seem to com-
bine against all of the intelligent colored men
of the county, and have generally succeeded
in keeping themselves in office, although this
year some colored men were elected to some
of the offices in this county.

The entire Republican party is composed
of colored men. The ignorant mass of our
people seem to prefer the rule of these demag-
ogues, and they make good use of their time.
The city of Aberdeen held an election for
city marshal, an office of considerable pos-
ition. Several colored men offered for the position.
The white Republicans were determined that
no colored man should be nominated for the
position. The city nominating convention
was the place where the struggle was made.
The colored people were determined to have
a colored man. When the whites found that
the colored people were for a colored man,
they tried to break up the convention by ac-
cusing some of the colored men of controlling
the nomination in the interest of color. This
brought Mr. Cook on his feet with a tree.
He charged some of the white Republicans
with having a determination to rule every-
thing in the State; he branded some of them
as the enemies of his race, and said frankly
that the city government was a white man's
government when examined in its executive
parts; that among the many executive offices
in the city all were filled by white men.
Seeing that the audience applauded, he moved
to adjourn until the next night, when the
colored man was nominated by a large ma-
jority. In all of our cities and counties where
the Republicans have a majority a nomina-
tion is equivalent to an election.

I am devoting too much of your space to
politics. Let me say, in conclusion, to the
ladies and gentlemen who read the Era, that
the South invites all who are educated, moral,
religious, and aspiring, to come into the field.
Scores of teachers are wanted in almost every
county in this State. A good knowledge of
arithmetic, grammar, history, composition, &c.,
will enable a teacher to command a salary
from forty to seventy-five dollars per
month in currency.

Never was a saying more true than that
which fell from the lips of that remarkable
man, Frederick Douglass—nature's truest
scholar—when in addressing the friends and
patrons of this University on one occasion,
he said: "The worst school is the best

Preachers are wanted to teach the people
how to live as well as to die.

I am making my letter a melody, but as I
am interested in everything that relates to
the elevation of the people, I plead the ex-
cuse of an

"ITINERANT."

From Ohio.

Wilberforce Acquires Heretic.

To the Editor of the New National Era and Citizen:

Your versatile and interesting correspond-
ent, "Dough," though he extenuates the
charges made against this institution, un-
happily does us great injustice in what he
has to say about the matter touching the
general management of the University. And
although we cannot believe that the writer
himself is actuated with any spirit of mal-
ice toward a school, which has upon its
own intrinsic merits commended itself to
the public, yet we feel that we have been
unwittingly stabbed, with no good reasons.
We can by no means appreciate this display
of ungrounded facts. It happens that we
are here in the midst of transpiring events,
and therefore we know that the institution
has been maliciously misrepresented by those
from whom your correspondent has obtained
his information.

We have among us pupils whose habits of
life are so diversified, that to say that their
general conduct was uniformly correct and
beautiful in all respects, would be an affirma-
tion which could not be consistently ac-
credited. But we may say, without suc-
cessful contradiction, that the religious and
moral sentiment is of such high excellence
and tone that it awakens in the bosom of all
who come among us and learn of us the
spirit of congratulation. Parents who have
gone the rounds of the country, examining
our institutions of learning, to determine as
to the fitness of place, have made Wilber-
force their choice for the education of their
children.

The strict discipline with which our pupils
are brought up under the watchful training
and untiring care of our beloved president,
and the faculty, is so radical and constant
that the pupil is either made better or fiercer
to his wonted home. The majority of our
young ladies are religious, strictly modest,
sedate and prudent, and their own manners
will be an ample indication of the insti-
tution wherever they may go.

Wilberforce to-day is one of the model
schools of the land, and though it is the pur-
pose of the faculty to be lenient and paternal,
it does not mean any circumstances toler-
ate incorrigible cases, but requests the
parents to take them home, dismiss or ex-
pel at their own discretion.

Now for a few facts upon the matter in
hand. A former pupil, having left the Uni-
versity, was reported as having become in-
volved in trouble. This instance was well
known in this community; but our school
laws had no control over the affair, therefore
was by no means responsible directly or in-
directly. One young man drank hard cider,
betrayed a degree of ungovernable temper.
Wilberforce assuming the responsibility, in-
vestigated the case and returned the young
gentleman to the tender care of his more in-
dulgent parents. Another, the son of a
widowed mother, was known to love sweet
wine, sought it and introduced it into the
school, was tried and ordered to go home
and stay.

As in all schools, so we have here some
careless, light-minded girls, who think more
of dress than books, and when all efforts to
have them attentive to their studies have
failed, they, too, are sent home. Compared
with many of our best schools, we are proud
of Wilberforce, proud of its antecedents,
proud of the promise which it offers for a
grand and noble future to the children of
coming generations.

Nothing of a reprehensible character has
ever occurred in our school at any time, but
that it is attended with prompt and deserv-
ing punishment. Hence the complaint no
commonly made has been in opposition to our
rigid discipline. The methods of our regula-
tions may be the chief source that originated
these recent reports. Under one of our new
regulations, the pupils have been required
to spend certain hours in the chapel study,
on condition that all who were faithful
would be excused from so doing—this was
determined by the principal. Two or three
of the pupils, well known for their vacil-
lating tendencies, recognizing no manliness
in the law of intelligent obedience, on
several occasions left the school, and in this
last instance concluded to leave no more to
return. Our friend "Dough" seems ex-
ceedingly anxious that some lady should
recognize that immense wisdom which he
woud exercise in the matter of school gov-
ernment, and therefore reflects unkindly
upon the "common sense" of the faculty.
Does the writer mean to imply that the little
difficulties here so incident to all colleges and
universities, shall now forfeit our claims to
the public confidence?

Prejudice and proscription and a perverted
public sentiment have for nearly two cen-
turies joined in the universal cry that the
colored man, though educated and qualified,
would be incapable of exercising the high
functions of self-government.

We fear assured that the writer has not
fairly considered the question. Taking the
majority of American colleges we scarcely
find an instance where, in the history of
their course, rebellion has not occurred
sooner or later.

Harvard University, the oldest in the
land, was at one time so infested with re-
bellious students that President Hill deemed
it advisable to recommend to the overseers
the necessity of calling in the aid of the
police. Yale, Dartmouth, and Ann Arbor,
which to-day encircle our country with
halo of imperishable glory, have passed
through the same ordeal. Will the gentle-
man shut his eyes against these facts and
rush upon us with drawn sword, to strike us
down for groundless rumors? Or will he
not have the magnanimity to accord us the
fulness of that charity which he, as teacher,
would ask for himself.

Never was a saying more true than that
which fell from the lips of that remarkable
man, Frederick Douglass—nature's truest
scholar—when in addressing the friends and
patrons of this University on one occasion,
he said: "The worst school is the best

school." An old farmer, not comprehending
the meaning of a thing so paradoxical,
desired an explanation. Mr. Douglass then
showed in one of his happy moods, that
when a good school, as such had won for
itself some celebrity, then every parent who
has a bad child would endeavor to get that
child admitted into said school, and thus the
school which is destined to succeed against
opposition and embarrassment, by rigid train-
ing and faithful toil, finds much to oppose,
but little in encouragement. RADICAL.

Boiling Never in Order.

To the Editor of the New National Era and Citizen:

Nothing would be more impolitic than to
drive away from the party those men whom
fate had doomed to a rough and stormy life.
Better that we stay on the ship and use the
means which are placed in our power than
abandon it to perish amid the storm; that its
cargo, in which is involved the interests
of the world, shall be preserved, than left to
sink beyond recovery. Better bear our own
wounds and the incident evils than sweep
from deck those who had piloted us safely
through wind and wave.

History has repeatedly verified the fact
that evils are inseparable from the manage-
ment of all human institutions, and un-
happily are charged upon those who have im-
pelled life and braved the nightiest trials for
humanity and country.

Our legislatures, our municipalities, and
our whole political system have left the with-
ering touch of these evils. How, then, shall
we save the party from defeat and dissolu-
tion? How shall we reserve it from the evils
complained of, and which are incident to all
regular nominations? Not by deserting the
party—not by withholding our support from
some regular nominee upon whom these evils
may have fallen, but by manly appeal to the
people that yet men shall become their
custodians; that the national party shall
arouse from its present torpor and press
forward to the consummation of its heaven-
born mission.

We rebuke the party managers, says Dr.
Clarke, by the only punishment by which
they can be made to feel, and that is by
diminishing their majority or defeating their
ticket.

People rebuke this; for while we may pun-
ish the managers, we slap ourselves in the
face. We may profit from the lesson we
have, but we cannot afford to endanger the
probable issues involved in our party; for the
probability is that the party itself must suffer,
and thus we find disaster in the path of vic-
tory, making the evil produced greater than
that which was to be remedied. Such a
course, then, cannot be indulged under a wise
and righteous policy. Every Republican owes
allegiance to the party of which he is a mem-
ber, and when conventions have decreed, in
the name and interest of that party, it be-
comes the duty of each member to accept
and defend the party from impending assault,
from deceitful traitors who would fain be
its friends, enjoying its blessings, its patronage,
and protection, but yet secretly biding time
to expose it to the cruel mercy of the enemy.

The time may come in the history of the
Republic, when it shall become the duty
of the people to discard party ties and enter
into new combinations with new and vigor-
ous principles. Such was the time when our
party came into power, and to-day it marks
the proudest period of our national life.
But the nation owes its present greatness and
power to the Republican party. It is by
means of this party that our Union remains
unbroken, that our liberties are preserved,
and secured upon just and equal terms, and
our Government is rendered invincible before
the world. A party which has exercised such
a controlling influence upon the destiny of
this country deserves the most careful scrutiny
and the most impartial review, before we
shall subject it to bollings, to torturings,
and scatchings. What a decade of mem-
orable events and of magnificent achievements,
and with what honor has it crowned the
nation and vindicated the wisdom and justice
of the American people.

Where in this or any other country have
we ever seen the like before? What party
of this or any other age can point to a record
so replete with generous deeds and splendid
triumphs? Suppositions contrary to a prob-
able truth are certainly, then, not admissi-
ble here. The party is not incorrigible. It
moves on in noble vindication of liberty and
justice, unbiased in its decisions, and uncon-
promising in its measures of legislation.

The tendencies and motives of the Demo-
cratic mind are quite unlike those which give
shape and character to the action and con-
duct of the Republican party. Its ideas and
principles are of new birth, and are diamet-
rically opposed to everything which is anti-
progressive and anti-national.

It is further argued by Dr. Clarke that, "if
the party is incorrigible, and refuses to go
the right way, then the righteous voter makes
his bolt perpetual and leaves it." But the
very aspect of our national affairs demon-
strates this truth, that the Republican party
is just emerging into glorious manhood, and
nobly does it meet the exigencies of the
hour.

The argument illustrating the consequent
results of Democratic ideas and teachings
affords no fair analogy between the prin-
ciples of the two parties. Democracy was a
bold and shameless contradiction to every
principle of human justice. On the contrary,
the cardinal idea of Republicanism has been
the maintenance and perpetuity of equal
justice and complete liberty to all men. Is
not that the prevailing and predominant idea
of the Republican party to-day? How, then,
can it be made to appear that the ideas of
the party are to be sacrificed for the success
of party candidates? The party may blun-
der, its individual members may fall beneath
the crushing weight of popular opinion; but
if the party departs not from the grand prin-
ciples to which it is pledged in its national
platform, it would be blind recency for any
one owing allegiance to refuse to go with the
party.

In the case of the Hon. Mr. Butler, it is
made to appear that every Republican taking
back pay must be read out of the party, and
that the party, though flushed with victory,
with power and availability, shall surrender
its shield and its conquests into the hands of

the spoiler. With equal reason might the
demand be made that our grand old Govern-
ment, with its memorable achievements of
nearly two centuries, purchased at the price
of blood and treasure, shall be tamely given
over to those who had conspired for the over-
throw of the nation. But who is he that
would submit to such high-handed treason?
Who is he that would barter away the heri-
tage of our fathers? None. None but a
traitor. So let it be written in bold and
blazing letters upon the flag of our country
wherever it may wave, that, having been
honored and protected by the Republican
party in the days of bloody rebellion, then
none but traitors will betray that party.

Minor matters may sometimes be com-
promised or even sacrificed for the attaining
of a greater good. It was so in the great con-
tinent of the Revolution, when our fathers of
the Declaration. Such was the spirit which
characterized the patriots in their trials and
struggles for Independence. And when the
thousands of loyal braves rushed forth to
the horrid front of war, "shouting the battle-
cry of freedom," they sealed their vows with
their own life-blood, that union and liberty
might be made perpetual. In that dark and
fearful conflict, when the destinies of the
nation appeared to hang in the balance, they
turned not back to look upon the faults in-
cident to their cause; but, gazing aloft from
the serenity of the skies, they resolved to go
forward, struggling amid the tempest and
fire of battle, until the banner of universal
freedom had become the boasted emblem of
our country. They quailed not with de-
pendency. May we not profit by the lessons
of those sanguinary contests; and should
we not be willing to stay with the party of
freedom and with the tried and faithful men
of the country, and maintain and perpetuate
its blessings to coming generations.

It does not follow that the party has re-
nounced its principles because some of its
members do not follow in the line of politi-
cal duty, nor is the obligation less binding
upon representatives as well as constituents
to obey and carry out the action of a
duly delegated convention. Our system of
Republican rule binds the people with those
who were accredited to represent their ideas.
If not, what would be the use of a repre-
sentative body? To render legal authority
efficient there must be mutual support on the
part of the people and those acting for the
people.

Congress itself is but a convention of the
people. Now suppose the merest minority
should refuse to maintain the national laws,
if they dared, what kind of a Government
would we have? What would be the use of
legislation at all? Soon we would become
a nation of struggling, and our Government a
rope of sand.

Now, then, we aver that, unless the party
is criminally at fault, it is madness to rebel,
and like Caliban's walk away, but on return-
ing proved that he was the veriest slave to an
inordinate ambition.

On! on! we are marching on! and when
the impartial historian shall look up the stu-
pendous heights to which our party has ad-
vanced, chief among the sources of our na-
tional greatness, our success and security
will be marked by the unsurpassed states-
manship, wisdom, and beneficence of the
men who led on the Republican host through
all its mighty struggles, which finally culmi-
nated in the adoption of the Supplemental
Civil Rights Bill—the cap-stone of liberty—
and he will admit that, by an unflinching
fidelity to principle, to justice and duty, the
ultimate triumph of the party was insured,
and that its ensign, wherever borne, was
commensurate with the dictates of enlight-
ened mankind. And when the coming mil-
lennium shall step forth into the enjoyment of
the full function, be it theirs to say of the
national party, as we have said of our an-
cestors—

"For God's inalienable rights to man
Our fathers fought and died;
So glorious were the rights secured
The sons revered the deed." RADICAL.

Civil Rights.

To the Editor of the New National Era and Citizen:

It is further maintained that this prejudice
will die out if left alone. The more you fight
it, the more it will increase and show itself.
But what is prejudice? It is to prejudice;
it is to condemn a person, party, or people
without any knowledge or information of
their character. It is to form an antipathy
a distaste, a dislike against persons of whom
you know nothing. To be prejudiced against
color is an absurdity, except the color is the
equal or badge of condition; and this is true
equally of any class where the condition is,
or has been, degraded. It is nothing more
nor less than the foul spirit of caste which
has existed in all ages and among all nations.

This is true in the light of history, as evi-
denced by the Jew toward the Gentile, by the
patrician toward the plebeian, by the proud
Norman toward the Saxon, by the Anglo-
Saxon (so-called) toward the negro. This
feeling is superinduced, engendered, and
brought into exercise by the condition, and
not by color. But will this feeling be com-
eradicated by letting it alone? Will it cure
itself by conforming to its requirements?
Nay, verily; for the more you feed it, the
more it grows; the more fuel you put into
the fire, the greater the conflagration. This
is in accordance with the well-established
laws both of mind and matter. On the con-
trary, quite the reverse. "Error ceases to be
dangerous when truth is left free to combat
it." It is by agitation that ignorance,
bigotry, and prejudice recedes when civiliza-
tion, light, and progress are brought into
juxtaposition. But the age is past, the times
are changed, the edict of kings and emper-
ors, the bulls of Popes, and the doctrines of
philosophers are now matters of investiga-
tion. Free discussion on all subjects
pointing to the rights of man are not to be
questioned in any civilized Government in
Christianendom. The genius and fires of lib-
erty are at their culminating point, and long
before the dawn of the one hundredth anni-
versary of American Independence in this
Government we shall behold the different
races and peoples in this wide-spread con-
tinent, one in interest, one in identity, one in
rights, one in privileges—all joining in one
harmonious whole to promote each other's

welfare and happiness. This is not only
prophecy, but the manifest destiny of this
and their great and glorious Republic.
Yours for the right,
WM. E. WALKER.

[From the Liverpool Daily Advertiser, Jan. 18, 1874.]

The Jubilee Singers in Liverpool.

The negro band of Jubilee Singers, whose
appearance in Liverpool has been for some
time looked forward to with interest by those
acquainted with the object of their visit to
England, gave their first concert in the
Philharmonic Hall last night, before a nu-
merous and appreciative audience. These
singers have now been for some time in the
country, and have excited considerable enthu-
siasm in every town they have visited. This
success has doubtless been mainly owing
to the unique character of their entertain-
ment—if such it can be called—but some
share of it is doubtless due to the interest
which attaches to the circumstances con-
nected with their musical campaign. Early
last year we noticed in our reviewing col-
umn a work written by Mr. G. D. Fiske, and
published by Messrs. Hodge and Stoddard, in
which these circumstances were detailed in a
very full and interesting manner; and to
those who desire more information concern-
ing these noble minstrels than our space
will allow us to give, we heartily recommend
this record of their vocal labors in a cause
which must command universal sympathy
and support.

It is well known that at the conclusion of
the late civil war the condition of the em-
ancipated slaves at the South was of a most
melancholy and deplorable character. In
addition to their physical deprivations, they
were ignorant, and, in many instances, in a
state of mental degradation almost as great
as that of the savage; and it was strongly
felt by clear-sighted philanthropists that little
permanent improvement in their condition
could be expected unless some means
were at once taken to ensure their intellec-
tual and moral elevation. Little time was
lost, and in 1866, at Nashville, Tennessee,
a school was opened which was named the
Fisk School, after General Clinton B. Fisk,
who was for a time in charge of the Nash-
ville Freedmen's Bureau. The attendance
at this school averaged over 1,000 pupils until
1867 when the city made some provision for
public schools where colored children might
be educated. After this change, which re-
lieved the Fisk school of its young stu-
dents, a portion of its buildings was trans-
formed into dormitories, and the place began
to assume the appearance of a college. Stu-
dents for a higher education began to
gather from all quarters; and the annual
attendance since that time has been more
than four hundred, about one hundred of
whom have come from a distance and boarded
at the institution. The numbers soon be-
came greater than could be accommodated;
and it was clearly seen by all who were in-
terested in the movement that a new site,
appropriate and ample, must be secured and
permanent university buildings erected in
order that the school might be maintained
in the first step could be taken. Before
the school was opened, the Fisk school was
the only one of its kind in the South, and
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